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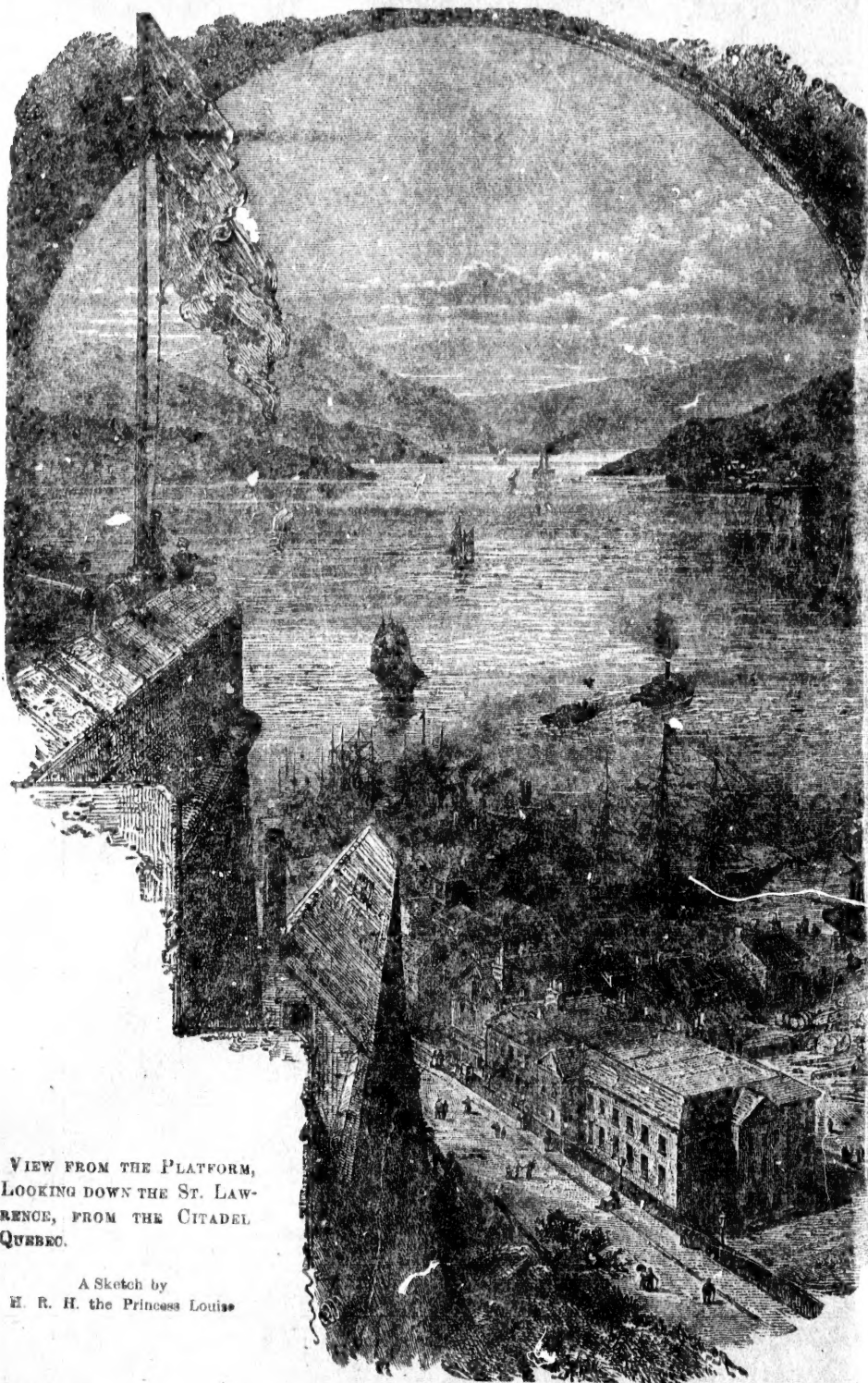


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A VIEW FROM THE PLATFORM,
LOOKING DOWN THE ST. LAW-
RENCE, FROM THE CITADEL
QUEBEC.

A Sketch by
H. R. H. the Princess Louise

A VIEW AT QUEBEC.



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SUCCESSFUL EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

It was with no ordinary pleasure I found that my vacation arrangements permitted me to pay another visit to Canada during the autumn of 1884. I was exceedingly desirous of extending my acquaintance with the capabilities of different portions of the Dominion, and more especially so as I entertained the hope of pointing out the conditions which led to prosperity and success on the one hand, or which resulted in disappointment and loss on the other. My previous observations had led me to the conclusion that by the exercise of good judgment and common sense, a success was within command, but the more I saw of the details of colonial life, the more clear did it become that very few secured the greatest advantages obtainable under any given set of circumstances. In fact, the settler in relating his or her experience would often remark: "If with the experience I have now gained I had to come over and settle in Canada, I could save myself much trouble and much needless expenditure, and I could place myself in a far better position for future success than I have drifted into. However, we shall get on all right with all the mistakes we have made." It will be my endeavour to draw attention to some of these experiences, in the hope that they may be useful to others in securing more comfort and even greater success.

The voyage across the Atlantic is thoroughly enjoyable; I formed one of as merry a group as it was ever within my experience to travel with. When our party dispersed on our arrival in Canada, it was with feelings of sincere regret and with many hopes of renewed association. I again attended the official inspection of the vessel by the officer appointed by the Board of Trade, when every detail was found satisfactory, not only for the saloon passengers, but also for the intermediate and steerage passengers, of whom special care is taken.

As we pass through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario we soon detect evidences of continued prosperity amongst all classes connected with the cultivation of the soil. I have already detailed at some length the agricultural capabilities of Canada, and I am pleased to say that my earlier observations on these matters have been materially confirmed by my recent visit. Here we have a large number of

well-reclaimed farms with good residences, which in many cases rival those seen in England and Scotland. Many of these are for sale at the present time, because their owners wish to take up new lands and improve them for their grown-up families to settle upon.

In Hamilton—which may be taken as an example of other large towns in Ontario—we have large manufactories which are naturally associated with agricultural industries. Amongst these, the large bacon factories take an important position. I visited the works of Messrs. F. W. Fearman and Co., and I am pleased to say that the arrangements for preserving the cleanliness of the premises, and the purity of atmosphere are most complete in their character. The only difficulty they appear to have to contend with, is in getting a sufficient number of bacon hogs to meet the demands of an increasing trade. They could easily purchase 50,000 more bacon hogs annually, if they could get them reared and fattened in the neighbourhood. Although this is admitted to be a very profitable branch of work, when carried out moderately, say 50 to 60 hogs annually, from an average size farm, the supply is not forthcoming to meet the demands. Another very interesting and important manufacture is that of preserving vegetables and fruit. I inspected the Ontario Canning Company's works in Hamilton, and was greatly pleased with the superior processes adopted for the preservation of these vegetable products, which really rank as delicacies in other countries not equally favoured in respect of soil and climate. I was indebted to the Mayor of Toronto for a very satisfactory visit to the implement works of Messrs. Sawyer and Co. Extreme simplicity of construction, as also strength combined with lightness of weight: these points of character are very completely blended in the implements made by this firm, as well as throughout Canada.

On reaching Toronto, I proceeded to the North-West by the Lake route, and my first visit of inspection was paid to

THE BELL FARM.

However impressive a visit to this farm may be to a stranger, I am free to confess that its magnitude impresses the mind still more fully during subsequent inspections. It is very difficult to realize clearly in the mind what it is to drive for twenty miles through crops of wheat, oats, and flax, extending as far as the eye can reach. One piece of wheat we carefully examined measured 1500 acres. It had been sown in two days, and at the time of my visit much of it carried thirty-five bushels per acre of magnificent wheat, which under the bright Canadian sun waved like a golden sea. The working power on the farm consisted of 180 horses and 130 men; these, with 57 self-binding reapers, represented a power to cut, bind, and stock 800 acres per day, each binder cutting 16 acres daily. This power is so arranged that within twelve days the whole of the wheat and oats can be cut, and the spring sowing of the wheat and oats was also arranged so that it could be completed in ten days. It appears almost fabulous to talk of 800 or 1,000 acres of wheat being sown on a single day, and yet this only represents what was done on this farm in the spring of 1884. Every farmer will see the great advantages which must result from the spring sowing being promptly completed. There is one level start the growth is even throughout, and ripening is likely to follow with equal regularity.

We drove out to see the hay-making arrangements, which were being carried on whilst they were waiting for the corn to be ready for harvesting, and here we found from 1,200 to 1,400 tons of hay being secured. Here, again, the work was simplicity itself, for the natural grass of certain parts of the unbroken prairie having been cut by mowing machines, was allowed to lie on the surface—on the average four or five hours—and then the horse rakes gathered it for the men to load on the waggons and send to the stack. In making the hay-ricks, care was

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taken to shape the top into a roof-like form, which would throw off the rain without the expense of thatching. A small loss is occasionally made consequent upon defective protection, but that loss is unworthy of consideration in comparison with the large expenditure for thatching, which is avoided.

In the regulation of this great undertaking, there is a rigid discipline observed. An order being given, it must be performed, for its neglect entails dismissal. Without this—almost military—regularity, confusion would soon reign, and good management would be an impossibility. Major Bell, from day to day, inspects the operations going on upon the farm, and is now aided by one general foreman and four foremen of sections. At eight o'clock in the evening all gather to the telephone, which extends from Major Bell's residence into each of the four sections of the farm. The orders are then given to each sectional foreman, in the hearing of the others. Any doubt is at once cleared up, and all retire to rest subsequently with full instructions for the morrow. No change is permitted without authority from headquarters, which, by the aid of the telephone, is always obtainable, in case of necessity, by night or day.

The colonization scheme, now being carried out by Major Bell, possesses one marked peculiarity, for the area of the farm represents 64,000 acres, or 100 square miles, the whole of which lies within its own continuous boundary. There is no intervening land, except one square mile given up for the town of Indian Head, and for the line of railway which passes through the centre of the farm. In May, 1882, Major Bell had free scope for the selection of this unbroken block of land. It was then 200 miles from the nearest railway station. It is a curious fact, illustrative of the rapid development of the Canadian North-West, that his men and teams, with their various requirements for establishing themselves on the selected lands, took five weeks in journeying from Brandon to their destinations; and yet within one month of their arrival there, Major Bell went back to Winnipeg in a sleeping car on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY LANDS.

After completing my inspection of the Bell Farm, I proceeded to see the lands which are associated with the lovely valley of the Qu'Appelle River. The name has no doubt been given to it in consequence of its frequent "echoes," and the reply, qu'appelle (who calls?), suggests the natural results of many an amusing incident. On the first day I drove through the fertile lands east and north of the Bell Farm, reaching Fort Qu'Appelle in the evening. We first passed through the Pheasant Plains, which are remarkable for their productive powers and great agricultural capabilities. I visited here some skilful and enterprising farmers who had come up from Ontario, and who had secured a well-deserved success. Messrs. McRae and Williamson had selected a fine tract of land, well adapted for mixed farming, and here [on August 28th, 1884,] the harvest was in full swing, and the average yield of wheat was not less than 35 bushels per acre, whilst on 300 acres there were fully 40 bushels per acre. This larger produce was in some measure due to the system of tillage. Major Bell considers it most economical to break the prairie thin—say three inches—and leave the turf thus ploughed up exposed to the winter frost, so that it can be shaken to pieces in the spring by the agitating harrow going before the seeder. On the other hand the more usual practice is to "break" the land as already stated, and after two or three months, when the turf appears to be dead and ready to crumble, the turf and two or three inches of soil are "back-set" by the plough and allowed to lie for the winter. Major Bell appears to admit the fact of this better cultivation being often preferable, but claims that it does not suit his arrangements at the Bell Farm. In any case the more complete tillage in the present instance contributed to an earlier harvest and a larger produce per acre.

Simple but well-arranged granaries had been constructed upon Messrs. McKee and Williamson's farms. They were about 36 feet long by 12 feet in width and 12 feet to the eaves of the roof. The wheat is delivered direct from the threshing machines into either of two open bins, which are made immediately under the ridge of the roof, and here the wheat remains until finally put into sacks for market. On these farms there is some excellent grazing land, and some cattle were about to be purchased for breeding purposes. On enquiring as to the kind of stock which had been determined upon, I was informed that "Shorthorns were being bought, as Herefords were too dear in consequence of their being so much in favour." These farms are most creditable to their owners, being distinguished by good management and their highly productive condition. Not far from this land I passed some very feeble attempts at cultivation, by men who had evidently secured free homesteads from the Government, but had neither capital nor skill to work them satisfactorily. The contrast was rendered the more striking by comparison with the well cultivated farms near them. It will give some idea as to the rapidity with which the lands of this district are filling up, if I mention that Mr. McKee informed me that in the summer of 1882 there was scarcely a house to be seen from his farm, and that he could now count over 200 residences.

We drove about 15 miles in a north westerly direction over the Pleasant Plains. These lands have a gently undulating character. They are occasionally relieved by small natural plantations, known as bluffs, with small lakes, and the soil very generally possesses all the indications of great fertility. We then descended by a steep road to the Pleasant Creek, near which we partook of luncheon in one of those beautiful little valleys which lead down to the Qu'Appelle River. Surrounded as we were by this lovely scenery, we could not fail to anticipate the time when its now complete solitude should give place to human skill and farm stock would be making good use of the luxuriant grass which year by year grows only to add beauty to the scene, and then make room for the growth of another year. After a short interval sufficient for the rest and refreshment of the party, we worked our way up the hill sides, and continued our course for about ten miles over another table-land district, very similar in character to that traversed during the morning. The entire distance of 25 miles had, however, been driven through the lands which had been selected and purchased by the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company for colonization purposes.

In approaching the edge of this extensive table land, the Qu'Appelle Fishing Lakes came into sight, and as they extend for a distance of about 25 miles, they added fresh beauty to the scene. We drove down to the side of the lakes and called at the Roman Catholic Mission, and were cordially welcomed by the Rev. Father La Bret and his colleagues. For a period of ten years this mission has been engaged in its work amongst the various Indian tribes, and amid much discouragement they have nobly persevered in this good work. The garden around the mission bears silent testimony to the productive character of the soil, and the favourable climate of the district. My friend, Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Ontario, who visited this mission in 1882, reported as follows:—"We found here a garden a lorned with flowers which would do honour to any garden in Ontario. I hurriedly made a bouquet of at least twenty varieties. There were growing in the garden, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, carrots, beet, onions, vegetable marrows, cauliflowers, &c., all of which were so fine as to lead some of us to say that they were as if grown for an agricultural show." I am pleased to quote this statement, which accurately describes the conditions as I found them at the time of my visit. Very near to the mission the Government are building an Industrial School for the education of some of the children of the Indians, and there is every reason to believe that excellent results will follow this prudent measure. Continuing our journey round the lakes we soon reached Fort Qu'Appelle, and were pleased to end an agreeable journey by stopping at the comfortable hotel kept by Messrs. Joyner near the Fort.

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On the following morning I determined to drive through the district lying north of Fort Qu'Appelle, towards the Touchwood Hills. On leaving the Fort we soon rise from out of the valley to a magnificent table-land which stretches away to the north through the lands belonging to the Touchwood-Qu'Appelle Land Company. I had been prepared beforehand to expect to find much good land in this direction, and this public testimony, I found, was abundantly justified by facts. Mile after mile, hour after hour, did our drive extend through lands which deservedly take rank amongst the best portions of this fertile district of the Qu'Appelle. We drove for about thirty miles through a district which may be described as a grand area of ornamental lands, having a good turf and well adapted for tillage and mixed farming. We passed some cultivated lands and found the crops excellent, even under rather rough conditions of tillage. The Red Fife wheat here also is regarded as the favorite variety, and on some fields there were 35 bushels per acre, while 50 bushels to the acre were not infrequent. These results were the more surprising to me as the preparation had been so imperfect.

The wild-fruit of this district indicates its suitability for the successful growth of cultivated varieties. Wild strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blueberries, and cherries were produced in abundance. The wild hop here possesses a vigour of growth, an abundance of bloom and a high aroma, which leave little to be desired for its perfect growth. Over large breadths of this land wild peas were growing freely amongst the prairie grass, strengthening the feed and giving additional evidence of the fertility of the soil. This district is well supplied with water, for not only is it very generally obtainable by wells, but numerous lakelets add beauty to the landscape and at the same time improve the lands for grazing purposes.

It was my privilege, during my stay at Fort Qu'Appelle, to be present at the reception given to Sir Hector Langevin, and some specimens of farm and garden produce were collected for the purpose of showing him the capabilities of the neighborhood. Wheat, barley and oats of very excellent quality were shown, as well as mangel wurtzel and other root crops possessing great density and high nutritive character. Some splendid specimens of white fish weighing 8, 9 and even 10 pounds each were exhibited. They had been taken from the Qu'Appelle Lakes, on the borders of which Fort Qu'Appelle is situated. Each time I was at the Fort, one fisherman alone brought in about 5 cwt. daily of extremely delicious fish of this kind. Game also is plentiful in the surrounding district.

From Fort Qu'Appelle I accompanied Sir Hector Langevin to the Edgely Farm, the property of Colonel Skyes, and we inspected some of the improvements which are being carried out on that land. There were about 1,000 acres under wheat and 200 acres under oats, and next season it is intended to double the extent under crop. The land belonging to Colonel Skyes extends over about 20,000 acres, but it is not in one block, every alternate section of 640 acres being Government land, which has been taken up by various settlers. It is the intention of the proprietor to improve this 20,000 acre area, and dispose of the same in farms of various sizes. The tillage of the land was commenced by the aid of steam cultivation, but during this summer the "breaking" has been done by cattle and horses instead of steam, and the work is consequently more economically and better done. The general scheme is not as yet sufficiently developed for any satisfactory conclusions to be drawn as to the ultimate measure of success likely to result from the use of steam cultivation; but, as yet, I have not seen any sufficient inducement to commend the use of steam appliances for the early tillages, and especially in a district where coal is at present dear.

From this farm we proceeded to Qu'Appelle, which is already an important town on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the centre of a flourishing agricultural district. This town is sometimes known as Troy, but there is such a strong feeling

in favor of the name Qu'Appelle, that there appears little probability of the name being given up. Fort Qu'Appelle, which lies about twenty miles to the north, has long had this name, having been an important trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years past, and thereby it has become a central point to which all the trails of the districts are directed. The opening of the North West by the Canadian Pacific Railway has made the value of the Qu'Appelle district more generally known, and for this reason many now seek to claim association with it. It is, however, only prudent to mention that land varies considerably in value in different parts, even of this generally fertile district.

The Qu'Appelle River, which gives its name to this district, runs from the southern extremity of Long Lake at a point 22 miles north west from Regina, and after passing through the Qu'Appelle Lakes, finally enters the Assiniboine River, after a run of about 200 miles. Throughout much of its course it follows a deep and winding valley, varying considerably in width, but very generally bounded by bold and frequently almost precipitous hill-sides, partially covered by a small woody scrub, which in the autumn of the year presents a very brilliant foliage, like a series of lovely flower beds.

ON THE RAILWAY.

Much as I have been astonished and gratified by the rapid advances which are being made in the opening of the North west by this gigantic enterprise—the Canadian Pacific Railway—nothing has given a clearer indication of the inflow of settlers than the history of the One Mile Railway Belt during the last nine months. It should perhaps be explained that the land on each side of the railway—for one mile in width—had been reserved for a time by the Dominion Government, but the railway having sufficiently advanced, so as to leave no doubt as to its requirements, these lands were declared open to the public on the first January, 1884. The One Mile Railway Belt extended for a length of about 550 miles, and as it extended to one mile from the line of railway on both sides, it represented a total extent of 1,700 square miles. The whole of the Government sections thus set free for settlers were practically taken up within nine months, for in September it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find a single homestead of good quality land which had not been claimed. The filling up of this land by the railway side will materially improve the general appearance of the country as soon as the lands are properly cultivated.

The Survey Department of the Government appears determined to keep up the supply of the lands for settlement, as in 1883 no less than 27,000,000 acres were surveyed and mapped. The variation in the value of land, so far as it is influenced by its distance from the line of railway, is receiving the attention of men of capital, who are taking up land for cultivation. It needs no argument to show that it may be cheaper for a man of capital to purchase land at from £2 to £4 per acre near to a railway station and a market, rather than take up free land at a great distance from business centres. So also the variations in quality should be considered in their influence upon its actual value. As the free lands near the Canadian Pacific Railway are so rapidly becoming scarce, it may be as well to state that lands which can be had as a gift are not always cheap, and lands which have to be purchased are not necessarily dear.

As we rush onwards towards the Rocky Mountains, we see that, as in Great Britain, so here also, we may naturally divide the western grazing lands from the corn districts of more eastern districts and provinces. This division is not marked by any rigid boundary line, neither do we find either course of practice kept strictly within its own particular district. The mixed practice of raising stock and growing wheat, oats, &c., may be very advantageously carried out over the greater

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portion of the North-West, every day experience indicating which of these sections of farm practice may be allowed to preponderate most advantageously. If we bear in mind the essential differences in the requirements of grass lands and cornfields, these will give us useful guidance in our practice.

The experimental farms of the railway company have shown how successfully wheat, barley and oats can be grown upon some of the most elevated and apparently worst quality soils alongside this railway. This is certainly an encouraging testimony, and one calculated to show that the future of this railway stands upon a firmer foundation than was even anticipated. I must leave to others the pleasing duty of giving some faint idea of the magnificent scenery of the Rocky Mountains, through which I passed to within 25 miles of the Columbia River. It yielded to my mind a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure.

The agricultural value of this district is necessarily very feeble, but the mineral wealth is exceedingly great; and when the mining laws in Alberta are made to correspond with those in British Columbia, we shall soon hear more about the treasures which are now so thinly veiled. Some very interesting observations were taken by Professor Glashier during his trip towards the Rockies, with a view of testing the quantity of moisture in the air of the district. The difference observed between the wet and dry bulbs range from 9° to 19°. These observations show a very exceptional dryness of the atmosphere, for whilst the air contains as much water as is necessary for healthy vegetation, its moderate supply favors the growth of the most perfect hard wheats, and it raises the nutritive character of all our farm crops to a very high standard. Its influence upon the climate also demands a passing notice; for the exceptional dryness of the atmosphere must be considered when we attempt to form any opinion upon the very high or the very low readings of the thermometer. One settler, of whom I made inquiries as to the climate of the North-West, replied: "If they would smash up all those thermometers, no one would know but that the winters were very enjoyable and the summers most pleasant." It is also a very significant remark which Mr. Hartney makes in giving his farm experience in Manitoba. He says, "It is remarkable, but true, that the only persons I have heard complain much are those who have never spent a winter in Manitoba." The testimony continues unchanged in support of the fact, that with ordinary prudence both are very enjoyable. The outcry to the contrary from interested opponents is now being generally taken at its true value.

In passing along the Canadian Pacific Railway, I was much surprised at the increase in the number of elevators, or granaries, at the various stations. They are without doubt a great convenience to the farmers of the neighbouring districts. Some of these are of very large size, having a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels. Private elevators are being erected by some groups of farmers, and thus they are able to store their wheat at the railway station, ready for loading into trucks, when the grower is satisfied with the market price. The railway stations are practically the local markets, not only for the sale of wheat, but also for the purchase of implements and live stock. It is curious to notice the large supplies of excellent farm implements which are held in stock at the various railway stations for settlers to select from. I am informed that in the spring of the year these supplies are very large, and that they are renewed from time to time as sales are made. There are also special live stock sales at the larger stations, such as Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. Hence there is very little difficulty in purchasing good and suitable stock for farm purposes, when the settler has the necessary capital.

Portage la Prairie is becoming increasingly important by reason of its being the junction of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway with the Canadian Pacific

Railway. This rapid increase of growth is favoured by the high fertility of the lands around Portage la Prairie, which maintain this good character for some considerable distance. I have not, as yet, gone up the North-Western Railway, but report speaks well of much of the land through which it runs, and into which it is about to be extended. Another evidence of popular favour is shown by the fact of the land being so largely taken in a lease of the railway. This is explained in some degree by reason of the very general expectation that the Canadian Pacific Railway would take that direction. If the early settlers have in this respect been disappointed, there is reason to believe that the help recently rendered by the Dominion Government, in the shape of a large land grant, will enable the North-Western Railway to be pushed forward with vigour. Similar assistance has also been granted by the Dominion Government for the extension of the South-Western Railway, westward to the Manitoba City, through the Souris district. I drove through much of this district in the autumn of 1883, and am not at all surprised at the large number of settlers who have gone into that part in advance of the railway. Everything indicates that settlement is now going on vigorously in Manitoba and the Territories, and that the farmers are not waiting for the railway to pioneer the way, but dash on in advance, ready to welcome its approach. The progress which is observable in the more extended occupation of land during the past twelve months is something remarkable. With the rapid increase of railway communication which is now being provided, the inflow of settlers will be greatly encouraged, and in two or three years' time there will be a wonderful scarcity of free homestead and pre-emption lands within reach of any existing railway. Even now some districts are already very completely taken up. The moral is obvious: that those who desire Government or Company lands should not needlessly postpone the time for securing them. I have hitherto been very much like one who has inspected and reported upon a rich banquet, of which he has voluntarily pledged himself to remain a disinterested observer. On the issue of this report I shall feel that I am no longer bound to deprive myself of advantages which I see many others to make use of. I am encouraged in doing so because professional men residing in England can now as easily enjoy a colonial estate as a country seat or a shooting box in a distant county. One very marked difference, however, is observable, for the one would be a source of income as well as of pleasure, whilst the latter have now become very expensive luxuries.

On my way through Winnipeg, I was very pleased to visit Silver Heights, the property of the Hon. Donald A. Smith. Here, on the 13th September, 1884, I saw Indian corn—Yellow Dent variety—growing on his land, over ten feet in height, and well loaded with corn, which was rapidly ripening. The potatoes were literally crowded in the soil. One plant, which was raised for my inspection, gave twenty-nine potatoes, all of good size for table use, some being of large size. Three plants were always enough to fill a peck measure, and sometimes two. One-eighth of an acre yielded seventy bushels of excellent potatoes. The adjoining crop of cabbage was marvellously good in quality and very large in yield. I am glad to find that Mr. Smith is having a large breadth of the adjoining land brought under cultivation. The Silver Heights Farm cannot fail to be one of the objects of interest in future years, situated as it is on the rich lands by the side of the Assiniboine. In the gardens around the house I found grapes growing on trellis-work, cropping freely and ripening rapidly. Tomatoes were exceedingly abundant, and had been gathered ripe for the three previous weeks. White and red currants, as well as raspberries and plums, had been most abundant. Peas, beans, cauliflowers, cress, asparagus, custard marrows, &c.; all kinds of root crops, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, all flourished under the conditions of soil and climate. In fact, it was one of the most productive gardens for high quality produce I ever visited. As we returned to Winnipeg, from which Silver Heights is distant about five miles, I saw crops on the land of a successful market gardener growing in great abundance and perfection, showing very clearly that the conditions of growth throughout the surrounding district were most favourable. My

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visit to Silver Heights forcibly reminded me of the words used by my friend and fellow-traveller, John Cameron Grant, who, in his beautiful Canadian "Prairie Pictures" (Longman), says:—

"I have moved far and wide,
India and Africa, our Island home,
And European shores; but I confess
That, in the glories of her summer-tide,
There is no land, however far you roam,
That can compete one instant with this land.
So prodigal in over-fruitfulness,
So lavish in the bounty of her land."

THE INDIANS.

During my stay at Fort Qu'Appelle, I visited some of the Indian tribes, and may perhaps be convenient to make some reference to these people at this point, as many persons are somewhat anxious about them, and have exceedingly vague ideas as to their conduct in reference to settlers. It should be remembered that only a few years back the North-West territories of Canada constituted the great hunting grounds of various Indian tribes, who disposed of their furs and other products of the chase to the Hudson's Bay Company, exchanging them for food supplies, clothing and other necessities of life. At various times treaties have been made with the several tribes of Indians, and definite tracts of land have been reserved for their exclusive use, and certain payments in cash and food supplies are made to them as compensation for having surrendered their rights in all other lands. The terms of these contracts have been clearly understood by the Indians, and thus fair and equitable arrangements have been made with which they are thoroughly satisfied. Under these treaties the chief of each tribe is entitled to 25 dollars (£5) annually, the four headmen or council to 15 dollars (£3) each, and all the rest—men, women and children—receive 5 dollars (£1) each. In addition to these regular rations of food are served out, and any Indian desirous of learning a trade is aided by the Government in doing so. Improved farm implements and live stock are given them to assist in their culture of the soil.

They generally reside upon their Reserves, but some wander away, especially towards the railway stations. These Indians represent the idle and most degraded specimens of the race, hence they should be regarded as very unworthy representatives of the tribes. Taking the Indians as a class, it may be fairly stated that, with the exception of being guilty of occasional small thefts, they are a perfectly harmless people, recognizing the supremacy of the law, and rendering to it a passive obedience. The squaws often work very cheerfully for the settlers who may reside near them, and the bucks will sometimes enter into business engagements, which, as a rule, they observe with strict integrity. Law and good order are maintained, and the very excellent mounted police of the North-West are fully recognized as the representatives of a powerful Government, and are accordingly obeyed. Even in the case of an Indian being taken into custody for some theft, their usual comment may be familiarly translated as "If Whiteskin do wrong, unpunished; if Redskin do wrong, he punished too." The power and strictly impartial justice of the law is fully recognised. At the present time we may regard the Indians as the peaceful occupants of their own Reserves, within which the great majority live quietly, enjoying themselves in hunting, shooting and fishing. The time will no doubt come when the survivors of the present youthful generation will become more generally useful members of society.

In my visit to Standing Buffalo, the chief of one tribe of the Sioux Indians, I was accompanied by Colonel A. Macdonald and Captain French, the former of these gentlemen being the Indian Agent of the Government, through whom the

represented so much needless labor. Soon after Lord Selkirk's death, the Hudson Bay Company in 1836 purchased the interest which belonged to him, at the time of his death, and settlers continued to struggle along with very varying success, each making the best of his own property. Very few of the original settlers now remain, but the gravestones around St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, record the great ages at which they passed away. Their descendants represent a powerful and wealthy group scattered throughout the Canadian North-West. Settled as they were, originally upon the Red River Lands, possessing high fertility, as new markets opened up they were able to turn the land to great advantage, and in a few years they accumulated much wealth. In 1881-2, when the Winnipeg Boom was at its height, many sold their property and went to the North West and reinvested their money more advantageously. There are still some portions of the original settlement held by persons who could not be tempted to part from their homes and lands, even by the offer of large sums of money, and these lands still maintain their character for high fertility. The land in front of Mr. Robert McBeth's house, at Klondike, has had wheat grown upon it for fifty years in succession, and there is no perceptible difference in its productive powers. Even now, if they attempt to follow it, they are sure to get a crop too abundant to be safe. During the Boom of 1881-2, much of the land in this settlement sold at prices considerably in advance of its agricultural value, and the settlers have vacated it for lands in the North-West.

THE MENNONITE SETTLEMENT

This is a very important settlement, extending as it does over 18 Townships and including 648 square miles of land. It is situated immediately to the North of the International Boundary which divides the United States from Canada. These lands were granted to the Mennonites, in 1876 by the Dominion Government, and the contented, industrious and prosperous condition of the people has well justified the sound policy of the grant. The Mennonites were German speaking subjects of Russia, but rather than violate their religious scruples against entering the army, they determined to give up their homes and their country in favor of some new location in which they would be able to maintain their religious opinions. Some opposition was offered to their leaving Russia, but ultimately they obtained permission to leave, and the original refugees settled partly in Minnesota and partly in Canada. They have maintained a patriarchal form of government amongst themselves for a long period of time, but this was largely interfered with by only a limited portion of different families being allowed to leave Russia. Since 1875 permission to emigrate has not been given to any of the fraternity who are now residents in Southern Russia.

The Mennonites now number about 8,000 persons, who are gathered in a number of detached villages. Each village is under the control of one Headman and two Assistants, whose duty it is to carry out the decisions of the majority of householders in all matters relating to the general welfare. All such votes are, however, decided by a majority consisting of two-thirds of the householders who have been naturalized. They may become naturalized by taking the Canadian Oath or Declaration of Allegiance, after three years residence on lands within the Mennonite Reserve. Such a thing as a Mennonite leaving the Reserve, except for some temporary duty, is almost unknown; there have only been two instances, and those left to trade elsewhere with the settlement. The Dominion Lands Act is accepted for the regulation of those entitled to live within this Reserve, and each adult can claim and secure to himself, by Patent, 160 acres of land for tillage purposes. It often happens, however, that for convenience sake, a man cultivates other land than that which he has secured in his own right, and the village convocation determines whether or not this shall be done. When such decision is protested against by the absolute owners of the land, or by the persons so directed to cultivate the land, such protest cannot be over-ruled by the village convocation, hence the decisions will be interfered with private rights can only be regarded as recommendations. Unfortunately differences do

as a noble act, though it is not the name associated with it. It was arranged that £100 should be paid to the owners of each family in addition to the cash some of them had obtained on the sale of their farm stock. The sum of £100 was advanced under a mortgage which provided for its redemption upon the condition that the owners should be secured under the 38th clause of the Dominion Lands Act. In this way an inexpensive but perfectly satisfactory security was given to the emigrants. Eleven families accepted the offer, and excellent arrangements were made for settling them successfully in the North West. In my Report of October 1883, I gave particulars of the admirable scheme under which they were located there, and it was carried out in a manner which was highly satisfactory to all parties. I visited these families in their settlement in September, 1883, and I became an eye-witness of their comfort, their material prosperity, and their gratitude. During my recent visit to that part of Canada, I repeated my inspection of the settlement. I found the settlers of 1883 far more fully confirmed in conditions of prosperity than I could have anticipated, for they are happy and successful on their several farms.

The testimony which was sent home by these settlers, was looked upon as too good to be true; but with some doubts and fears, 45 other families have this year followed the example which had been set them, and these are now comfortably located around those who went out in 1883. It is enough to say that these are following upon the same course of procedure as secured success for those who first came out, and in the whole of the North West we have no better instance of successful assisted emigrants than are to be found within this circle. It would of course, be unreasonable to compare their position with that occupied by men having far more capital at their command; but, with fair consideration for the amount at their disposal, they have done most satisfactorily. After the payments have been made for bringing these families over to the land, about £75 remained for providing food, farm stock, and implement. I find that the following may be taken as fairly representing the usual expenditure of this money, when £75 represented the entire capital at command:

Crofters' Expenditure (1st season.)

	£	s.	d.
Registration Fee and Survey Charges	2	0	0
Seed	5	0	0
Cow and Calf	15	0	0
Sundry small Tools—Spade, Shovel, Pick, Hoe, Scythe, Hammer, &c.	2	6	0
Stove	5	12	0
Seed—Potatoes—12 bushels at 89 cents, 9 60	3	8	0
“ Oats—6 bushels at 75 cents, 4 50			
“ Barley—4 bushels at 80 cents, 3 20			
Share of One Yoke of Oxen between two	20	0	0
“ Harness for	1	8	0
“ Breaking Plough between two	2	8	0
“ Harrows between two	1	16	0
“ Wagon between four	3	16	0
Provisions and Sundry Expenditure	11	16	0
	<hr/> £75 0 0		

By the aid of this expenditure, and by the crops grown in the first season, the crofters were able in October, 1883, to congratulate themselves upon having a 12 months' supply of food in hand, and thus within 8 months from the period of their great difficulty they had attained a position of comfort, and a complete freedom from all anxious care. They realized the change in their position, and gratitude reigned supreme in their minds. Much of the success of these Crofters may be

traced to the fact that in the labour of the family they possessed a further source of capital. The families very generally possessed more bread-winners than the father, and as the elder children were able to earn good wages in the district, they could contribute to the general capital, and in this way most useful additions were made to the farm stock. We must not overlook the fact that when the children are grown up, and are able to help on the farm and earn good wages, they represent so much additional capital at command. On the other hand, a man who takes a wife with a group of little children—who need all her care and attention—such a man stands very much alone in the contest with the work of the farm, and he is, to a very great extent, prevented from supplementing his cash capital by earnings.

The outlay of capital which has been detailed enables a man to provide food for his family, and to secure other supplies which are necessary for their comfort; but many years must elapse before he will be able, with the simple accumulations arising from that small capital, to cultivate the full area of 160 acres of land in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Every member of the family who is able to earn wages, and thereby add to the capital at command, represents an additional element of strength. It is also evident that when the entire outlay is limited to £100, great economy must be exercised, and there must be no injudicious expenditure. Very great care has been shown in this respect in the case of those who have come to this settlement, and the business-like manner in which the money has been used, after being duly secured, may be regarded as one essential element of success.

In the following Table I have collected the details which were officially reported as the results—calculated as per acre—of their first year's cropping, even when grown under very late sowing—ranging from the 1st to the 28th of June—upon land which had been prepared for the seed by a single ploughing of the turf of the prairie:—

PRODUCE PER ACRE

	Potatoes, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.
John Macdonald	350	40	50
Alexander Macpherson	360	—	40
Alexander Macdonald	200	—	56
William Macpherson	200	40	40
Lochlin Macpherson	260	40	40
Donald Macdonald	150	—	35
Roderick Macdonald	350	28	40
Angus McCormick	200	40	40
Average	251	37	42

It will now be desirable to notice the expressions of opinion given by these settlers individually. To make their statement more exact, I shall quote from their own letters, which have been placed at my disposal. I do so with the greater pleasure as I know the writers, and their statements are largely confirmed by my own observations, and other corroborative testimony.

John Macdonald writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my location, and wish that all my friends and neighbours in the old country had as good a footing as I have here. The longer I am here the better I like it. The climate is healthy and the land good.

Alexander Macpherson writes:—"I am greatly delighted with all I have seen of the country. It is delightful in every respect. The soil is rich black loam lying on the top of clay and limestone subsoil, plenty of wood, water, and timber, and I

wish all my friends were here." In another letter he says—"I planted 16 bushels of Potatoes, and I got 50 bushels from them. I put the seed on both lands, and they were up on the 28th July."

John Macdonald writes:—"I am very well pleased with my farm, also with the climate, and very thankful that I left the poor old country. I am always my friends at home to come as soon as possible to this beautiful land of the North-West."

William Macpherson writes:—"I understand that the harvest will be better here at Uist this year (1883) on account of the weather being so wet. It is very different from our harvest here. I got in all the crops without a single drop of rain, and the corn all in and threshed in the end of September. I don't know anything about the place, for Donald McCormick left here last week for Uist. You may believe every word he will say to you, for I know he will tell you the truth."

Lochlin Macpherson writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my farm in every respect, also with the climate. We never saw weather at home like this, and my earnest wish is that all my friends and neighbours in Scotland were here in this beautiful farming country."

Donald Macdonald writes:—"The longer I am here the better I like it. The climate is healthy, the weather very good. Make no delay in coming." In another letter he says—"A man that would send 2 or 3 sons to service and sometimes working his lands, would be a rich man here in a short time."

Roderick Macdonald writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my farm, and I would not go back to Scotland although I would get £400 and all the property I left."

Angus McCormick writes:—"I am very glad for my change from the old Benbecula to the new Benbecula in this beautiful far west country, of which we did not know anything until now; the only thing I feel sorry for is that I did not come here in my younger days, but, however, I feel glad to see some of my family in this good country, and hope the rest will soon come along with all my friends and neighbours. The climate is good and healthy, and the land is to any man's satisfaction."

John McRury writes:—"We were afraid about the winter till now, the same as you at home. When the snow begins to fall it will come so light and dry that I cannot notice it on my clothing. We can work outside every day we like. Though ice on the ponds is about 6 inches, our house is very warm. You heard many times about milk and water frozen inside, but we did not notice any of that yet. I asked a man about winter a month ago, and the answer he gave was, the winter is nothing, and I believe him now. I was out early one of those cold days shooting rabbits. I am always out every day before the sun rises. Deer are about here very numerous. I happen to come upon 6 of them to-day, but I was unable to do any good for I had only small shot in my gun. I am shooting as many rabbits as I like."

Donald McDiarmid writes:—"There is little trouble in raising crops in this country. The climate is very healthy, far beyond the climate of Scotland. There is land here for the landless, and homes for the homeless, beautiful land of the setting sun."

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hacks, prairie fowls, and hares, and it is not natural to suppose that such conditions of life, so utterly opposed to everything within their experience in the east of London, could induce them to be happy, healthy, and prosperous.

One woman to whom I spoke respecting her healthy-looking boys, said, "Ah, sir, they can run about here, and play without being a trouble to anybody; they can amuse themselves from morning till night, and some day they will be little farmers." Other emigrants were proud to show me their newly-grown potatoes and other garden produce, and others were highly proud to talk of having a cow or a pig. Messrs. Sutton and Son, of Reading, had sent them a present of garden seeds—flowers and vegetable seeds—and I am sure the number of that firm would have been delighted if they could have seen how these people valued their gift, and the growth of so many old friends.

It was on the 8th of September, 1884, that I visited this settlement. All the emigrants I saw had either finished or were finishing their houses for winter. Generally speaking they had done so by building up a double thickness of turf. Their potatoes were being raised and stored, and most of the men were going off to help in getting in the harvest and threshing the corn on the Assinibone Farm near Elkhorst. In each case land had been prepared for the growth of wheat next season, but in the meantime a supply of oatmeal and fuel will practically represent their requirements, for with the produce of the gun, the garden, and the cow they will live well. The general scheme of this settlement largely corresponds with that carried out upon the Gordon-Cathcart Settlement—each family having been assisted by a loan of £100, which has been secured upon the lands they hold under the Dominion Government. The conception and organization of this settlement originated with Sir Francis de Winton and the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, vicar of St. John's, Bethnal Green, London, the colonists being chiefly selected from his populous parish. The necessary capital was advanced for the purpose by the Baroness Burdett Coutts and other friends, and thus 28 families have been successfully transferred to Canada. During the winter preceding their departure, the heads of these families received special instruction, including that of an ambulance class, which has proved exceedingly useful to them. Mrs. Huleatt also most kindly made arrangements for their being taught bread-making and a system of cooking suitable for colonial life. This instruction has not only been directly useful, but it prepared them for learning many local habits and practices which would otherwise have been learnt by a dear experience. Then again the care taken of these emigrants after they were placed upon their lands, and the general assistance rendered to them has been exceptionally liberal. In fact all these details were only reasonable and proper requirements of the scheme, which, under the circumstances of the case, were necessary for securing a satisfactory result. Herein has centred the exceptional success these emigrants have secured. I see nothing to fear for the future prosperity of these emigrants, for if they progress as they have hitherto done, they are sure, under judicious guidance, to become successful cultivators of a rich and generous soil, with conditions of happiness and prosperity before them, of which they could form no approximate conception in their wretched homes in London.

THE JEWISH SETTLEMENT

An especial interest naturally attaches to the Jews located here by the London Mansion House Committee. Like the Mennonites, they have found a new and happy home in Canada, and a freedom from all persecution and injustice. They consist of various nationalities, for the settlement contains the families of

- 10 Polish and Hungarian Jews,
- 10 Austrian Jews,
- 9 German and Russian Jews.

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accommodation for married laborers may be traced to the fact that the majority of these farming land in the North-West have not as much capital at command as they need. Emigration to Canada can scarcely be said to have been a success hitherto, for if one-half of the expenditure which has been made in taking men into Canada had been made use of in a manner calculated to secure the employment of men of capital, it would have been a better offer for those who have good means, and it would have more fully advanced the material progress of Canada. Now that more persons with sufficient capital are taking up land in the North-West, they may fairly anticipate better opportunities for married laborers. If we do not rely upon such prospects of luck, the more economical and sound way would be to select from this provision a fund, in order to make better use of the money.

This will probably be a convenient time as any for drawing the attention of those who are so benevolently assisting emigration work, to the importance of making a judicious selection of persons for this purpose. If we understand the funds they are willing to expend, and it would secure far more successful results if they would realize the fact that whilst good farms are available, they have much better chance of doing well in Canada than at home, those who are prepared to the work have a much harder time. Canada does not want our incompetents, and we do that colony an injustice by sending any of this class to there. She is, however, ready to welcome and to offer conditions of prosperity to all who are worthy of her favors. To the industrious and competent workmen for whom that colony can find employment, she offers a future brighter and more hopeful than any which they can secure in our over-crowded country. Those who can equip themselves on the land and who are really prepared for that class of occupation, can be received without any limitation to their number, and they will do well. At the same time it should be remembered that farmers in Canada will no longer pay good wages to incompetent workmen.

Carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, smiths, wheelwrights, harness makers, and men of this class, who are up to their work, can also be received in any number, for the rapid development of the country will find such men abundant employment, and wages ranging from 6s. to 8s., and in some cases 10s. a day. Manufactories of various kinds are springing up in all parts of Canada, and in consequence persons having a knowledge of any useful manufacture, may find very unusual advantages in Canada. It is desired, as far as it can be accomplished, to produce within Canada all those manufactured products for which her varied soil and climate give her the raw material. The deposits of coal and mineral wealth here, so that Canada will soon take high rank by reason of her manufacturing capabilities. For these reasons skilled workers in any of our manufactures should not look back for home, for it may be that she has special advantages to offer. As regards the mining industries, it may be stated that the development of the mineral wealth of Canada will yield many and great advantages to those who are willing to take part in it.

The inflow of youthful emigrants has been a double blessing to Canada, for whilst her people have gained much, those who have been planted in that colony have, with few exceptions, secured a happy future in life. This work represents one of the most hopeful sections of Assisted Emigration. The chief scene of action has necessarily been in the older provinces of Canada, especially in Ontario and Quebec. As yet I have only been able to visit two of the several Homes which have been established in Canada. I was pleased to inspect Dr. Stephenson's Home, in Hamilton, under the guidance of W. E. Sanford, Esq., of that city, who has taken much care in the distribution and oversight of the boys and girls sent over to that Home from different parts of England. I am glad to know that they are doing well. Within a mile of this Institution we have the Sharncliffe Home for boys

are having been trained to their work on Bisley Farm, Dorset. Their Canadian Homes under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, who are exceedingly well qualified for that position. Under their watchful care the boys are gaining greatly, and it is to their credit that I cannot commend them more highly than by saying they are doing their part in keeping up the high reputation of the parent institutions. I visited the boys' school and power to visit the Toronto Home for the Blind, and the girls' school established by Miss Rice and Mr. Macpherson, respectively. In Quebec I saw also a very great work of a similar kind, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, an Catholic school, directed against settlers coming from England. I was much struck by the very favorable report of these boys after their long residence in England.

The general policy consisted in turning over a boy to the complete manner in which he could be placed in a group of children become blended into the families of those who were their worthy friends; and that although these children were all free agents, having full power of leaving their situation, they were exceedingly anxious to do so, and it was necessary for their guardians to intervene on their behalf. Thus the more judiciously all these boys and girls are kept in regular communication with their respective homes. In the case of the girls it is especially satisfactory to know that by sending them out to Canada at the early age of from 12 to 16, much trouble has been avoided, which at one time caused considerable anxiety. As the residence of the settlers in the rural districts of the North-West improves in their accommodation, so will these children find their way amongst them, but, until such improvement takes place, the work should be extended there with caution. We must not, however, deceive ourselves by thinking that the success attained in the past justifies, or even encourages, a more rapid transit of these boys and girls through their several Homes in England. Hitherto, attention has been given to train them somewhat carefully in habits of life conducive to their future prosperity, and the success secured has largely corresponded with this care. New habits of life and new principles of action cannot be firmly planted in the mind without much persevering care and prolonged attention. I know the temptation which exists in England to let our thousands upon thousands of worse than useless boys and girls rush through our various institutions too rapidly, even in the desire to make room for others. So long as proper care is taken in giving these boys and girls a suitable preparation, so long we may wish this good work every success, but the measure of the success will be determined by the quality of the material sent, rather than by the supply being large.

CAPITAL.

The enquiry is often made: What capital is required for farming land in the Canadian North-West, and what return may be fairly expected under good management? To this I shall endeavor to give a distinct reply. I have already given an example of able-bodied crofters, entering upon 160 acres of land successfully with a capital of £75. In my Report of October, 1883, I gave one of many instances of workingmen commencing to hold 160 acres of land without any capital, other than their own labor, which they bargained away from time to time in exchange for ploughing, seeding, and harvest help rendered upon their own land by their employers. If we extend the enquiry we shall find every gradation of capital, from that of labour alone, up to £4 in cash per acre. A good deal of attention has been given to the utilization of small and insufficient capitals; but I think it a matter of great importance to look at the position of affairs from another standpoint, and show the manner in which a full amount of capital may be advantageously employed. Before doing so, I will quote from the published hand-books a statement of accounts which is commonly adopted for showing the results arising

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from the use of a small capital of £1000. I have seen no other that these results may be fairly contrasted with the results that result from the use of large and sufficient capitals.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
<i>First Year:—</i>			
One yoke of oxen.....	37		
One cow.....	7		
Plough and harrow.....	7		
Wagon.....	13		
Implements and sundries.....	10		
Cooking stove, &c.....	5		
Furniture.....	12		
Provisions.....	50		
	<u>149</u>		
<i>Second Year:—</i>			
Food and implements.....	60	<i>Second Year:—</i>	
<i>Third Year:—</i>		Twenty acres wheat.....	96
Implements and stock.....	100	<i>Third Year:—</i>	
<i>Fourth Year:—</i>		Forty acres wheat.....	192
Stock and implements.....	120	<i>Fourth Year:—</i>	
Receipts over expenditure, in } addition to the value of stock } and implements on farm..... }	194	Seventy acres wheat.....	
	<u>£ 623</u>		<u>£ 623</u>

The increase in the value of a settler's land should also be taken into account, for any one taking up a free homestead really increases his capital by any increase in the value of his land caused by his own improvements, and by the increase of settlement around him. It is well known that as settlement proceeds the neighbouring lands increase in value. Thus we frequently find men of this class selecting free homesteads, improving them, and having secured their patents, they sell the land with considerable profit, and migrate to other free homesteads with a greatly enlarged capital.

I will now proceed to give details of the expenditure made upon three farms of 160, 320 and 640 acres respectively during the spring and summer of 1884 by good practical farmers, who had proper capital at command. I have added the further requirements for each of these farms for implements, which according to the judgment of these three farmers, will be necessary in the spring and summer of 1885.

FARM STOCK PURCHASES	FARM A. (160 Acres.)	FARM B. (320 Acres.)	FARM C. (640 Acres.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ploughs.....	80 0 0	172 0 0	600 0 0
Oxen.....	10 0 0	40 0 0
Cows.....	4 0 0	6 0 0
Goats.....	12 0 0	15 0 0	240 0 0
Waggon.....	15 0 0	16 0 0	60 0 0
Drum.....	15 0 0	25 0 0	90 0 0
Harrow.....	2 12 0	8 0 0	25 4 0
Spade.....	2 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
	171 12 0	292 0 0	1075 4 0
Seeds.....	60 0 0	65 0 0	250 0 0
Seeds.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	36 0 0
Manure.....	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
Rice.....	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Spade.....	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	103 0 0	108 0 0	317 0 0
Cost of house and farm building.....	100 0 0	500 0 0	340 0 0
Total expenditure.....	£ 374 12 0	700 6 0	1732 4 0

With the present supply of horses and farm implements, and with men employed to carry out the work, the cost of cultivating an acre of wheat may be very safely calculated at the following charges:-

	£ s. d.
Breaking and Bedsetting.....	0 16 0
Seed.....	0 8 0
Sowing and Harrowing.....	0 4 0
Harvesting and Threshing.....	0 12 0
	£2 0 0

On good land and good management, from 25 to 30 bushels may be safely yielded per acre, with a price ranging from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel, gives a return of about 24 per cent. on the entire quantity of wheat grown. It is more than probable that in each of the three farms alluded to, about 80 per cent. of the land will be sown with wheat in the second year. We may, therefore, extend our calculation over two rather years to show the profit arising from the growth of wheat in each of these cases:-

Farm.	Acres in Wheat.	Cost of Wheat.	Value of Wheat.	Profit.
		£	£	£
A	160	260	220	260
B	320	520	1040	520
C	640	1040	2080	1040

The cost of growing the first crop of wheat should be added to the capital, because the expenditure has to be made before the crop can be secured. I have calculated in the foregoing statement that all the work is done by hired men. If

the farmer does any portion of the work, it would diminish the expenditure and increase the profit; but these calculations will be more generally useful if we continue to assume that all the labor is paid for. We are now in a position to determine the full amount of capital employed upon these farms.

Farm.	Extent.	Implements and Stock	Cost of Tillage.	Total Capital.
	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A	160	374 12 9	260 0 0	634 12 9
B	320	700 0 0	520 0 0	1220 0 0
C	640	1732 4 0	1040 0 0	2772 4 0

He who has sufficient capital to cultivate his land thoroughly well can certainly command a large interest on his capital, as I shall hereafter more clearly point out. If the growth of corn should be decreased, in order that a system of mixed farming may be adopted, this change would, by prudent management, tend rather to increase than to decrease the general profits. There are consequently many and great inducements for the investment of capital. But we must remember that the remaining 20 per cent. of the land—which was not calculated upon in the above statement as yielding any direct profits—this land will, by its production of milk, meat, poultry and vegetables, decrease the costs of the household to a very small amount, and the abundant supply of game will also tend to economise the cost within the house.

Dealing as we are in these matters of finance with most important interests, and it may be for the welfare and happiness of many, I have thought it desirable to check these statements by information obtained from another source. Through the kindness of Major W. R. Bell, of the Bell Farm, whose knowledge of the Canadian North-West ranks very high, I have been supplied with his statement of the expenditure which may be advantageously made by a gentleman in occupying 200 acres of good land, assuming that 50 acres are brought under crop in the first year, 140 acres in the second, and 190 acres in the third year. His farm expenditure is—as in the previous instances A, B and C—kept independent of household expenditure, and any purchase of land.

FARM D.

EXPENDITURE IN FIRST YEAR

	£ s. d.
3 Horses and Harness.....	120 0 0
Hand Plough.....	5 0 0
Harrow.....	7 0 0
Waggon.....	16 0 0
Seeder.....	10 0 0
Scything Reaper.....	50 0 0
Bull Team.....	10 0 0
Stagh.....	7 0 0
Cow.....	11 0 0
Labour—1 Man, 1 Year.....	60 0 0
" Extra Man, Harvest, 2 months.....	12 0 0
60 Bushels Seed, Wheat (40 acres).....	15 0 0
25 " " Oats (9 acres).....	2 0 0
Potatoes for Planting, 1 acre.....	2 8 0
Threshing 1500 Bushels.....	15 0 0
Oats and Hay for Horses.....	20 0 0
Cottage and Farm Buildings.....	367 0 0
	<u>£ 667 0 0</u>

EXPENDITURE IN SECOND YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
Labour—1 Man and 1 Boy.....	84	0	0
“ Extra Man, 6 months.....	36	0	0
200 bushels Seed Wheat, at 80 cents per bushel.....	32	0	0
Seed Oats and Feed Oats.....	36	0	0
Hay.....	15	0	0
Threshing 4000 bushels, at 5 cents per bushel.....	40	0	0
Twine for Binding.....	7	0	0
Contingencies.....	20	0	0
	<u>£</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>0 0</u>

EXPENDITURE IN THIRD YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
Outlay as in Second Year.....	270	0	0
Extra Cost of Threshing.....	12	8	0
	<u>£</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>8 0</u>

We may now bring these statements of expenditure into contrast with the receipts for the same period.

EXPENDITURE.	RECEIPT.
<i>First Year :—</i>	<i>First Year :—</i>
As per statement..... £ s. d.	1000 bushels wheat, at 80
665 8 0	cents per bushel..... 160 0 0
	450 bushels oats, at 40
	cents per bushel..... 36 0 0
<i>Second Year :—</i>	<i>Second Year :—</i>
As per statement..... 270 0 0	2500 bushels wheat, at 80
	cents per bushel..... 560 0 0
	500 bushels oats, at 40
	cents per bushel..... 40 0 0
<i>Third Year :—</i>	<i>Third Year :—</i>
As per statement..... 282 8 0	4750 bushels wheat, at 80
	cents per bushel..... 760 0 0
Excess of Receipts over	500 bushels oats, at 40
Expenditure..... 378 4 0	cents per bushel..... 40 0 0
<u>£</u> 1596 0 0	<u>£</u> 1596 0 0

Major Bell calculates that after the third year, although the capital invested upon the farm has been re-paid, the annual receipts and expenditure may be calculated upon as in the third year, showing a clear annual profit of over £500. Results such as these are far too important to be passed without applying to them even a further test, and I have therefore taken data given in connection with Farms A, B and C, so as to place them in contrast with each other as well as with the Farm D.

FARM A.

£ s. d.
84 0 0
36 0 0
32 0 0
36 0 0
15 0 0
40 0 0
7 0 0
20 0 0
270 0 0

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
First and Second Year.....	634	12 0	Second Year.....	520	0 0
Third Year.....	260	0 0	Third Year.....	520	0 0
Receipts in excess.....	145	0 0			
	£ 1040	0 0		£ 1040	0 0

FARM B.

£ s. d.
70 0 0
12 8 0
82 8 0

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
First and Second Year.....	1220	0 0	Second Year.....	1040	0 0
Third Year.....	520	0 0	Third Year.....	1040	0 0
Receipts in excess.....	340	0 0			
	£ 2080	0 0		£ 2080	0 0

with the

FARM C.

£ s. d.
0 0 0
6 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
First and Second Year.....	2772	4 0	Second Year.....	2080	0 0
Third Year.....	1040	0 0	Third Year.....	2080	0 0
Receipts in excess.....	347	16 0			
	£ 4160	0 0		£ 4160	0 0

Thus in each and all of these cases, in which there was sufficient capital at command, we have a very satisfactory uniformity in the general results, which goes far to explain the immense success which is commonly observed in Canadian farming, when a proper amount of capital is employed. These results closely confirm the statements made in my previous Report, in which, after referring to some excellent farms around Brandon, I said:—"In all these cases the profits on two years' cropping would repay the purchase of the property and also the outlay for the improvements."

It is, however, desirable, whilst showing the great advantages of having a full amount of capital, to avoid throwing any unnecessary discouragement upon men having smaller sums at their disposal. These persons are bound to take a longer time in attaining the same result. In the cases named we have seen the accumulation of profits soon making the receipts greater than the expenditure. Such results are quickly gained, because all the arrangements are thoroughly complete. If the arrangements are not perfectly organized, proportionately more time has to be given for securing any given result. There is, however, one great satisfaction—for if the desired result be delayed, matters roll on comfortably in the interval, and if some patience has to be exercised it is not demanded under trying circumstances.

The high percentage which is obtainable upon capital prudently invested, and the small demand for interest on loans, will leave a considerable sum free, year by year, available for some new investment, or for the repayment of the capital in case of its having been borrowed. We are thus compelled to consider whether a man should limit the extent of land he holds, so that he can forthwith cultivate the whole in an efficient manner, or whether he ought to have more land at his command upon which he may invest his accumulating profits. There will be no difference of opinion amongst practical minds upon this point, for it is accepted by all that as far as it is possible the land extent ought to be secured so as to admit of extended operations. The subject rather resolves itself into a question of degree, and which, however, opinions will differ. My own opinion is that a man who is borrowing a £1000 borrowed capital, fully sufficient for 160 acres, say £650—may prudently take double that quantity of land in the reasonable expectation of completely stocking 320 acres, and of paying off the borrowed capital. If, however, he possesses a £500 to £700 capital he may prudently give himself a larger margin for expansion. In such cases he might take an additional 320 acres and not pay for the same, as he can dispose his payments in the purchase of such land, so that they shall come within one-third of his annual profits. A man having borrowed capital at interest for 1 or 5 years certain, may fairly take 70 acres of land for each £100 lent to him; the longer the time he can retain the loan the greater is the quantity he may successfully work, and if the capital is his own he may take 75 acres for each £100. On the other hand the shorter the period for which the loan is at his service, the more compact he should keep all his operations.

In securing land to admit of such extended operations, he should always be guided by the golden rule, that, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." That portion only of his land which can be thoroughly well cultivated, should be brought under the plough. The remainder should be kept as unbroken prairie, and be used as grazing grounds, or as fields for making hay. This will be steadily encroached upon by the ploughs as the cultivating power of the farm increases.

It will be evident from the foregoing statements that a man who enters upon 160 acres of land with only £75 of borrowed capital, will have to work very zealously for several years—7 to 10 years—before he can get his land fairly stocked. It is true that men are doing their best with ten shillings per acre, and even less—supporting themselves by the produce of the land—but they continue to labour year after year for the requirements of their farms. In other words, the profits they make have to be invested upon the farm as additional capital, but each succeeding year shows better results, and ultimately the land will be fully stocked and properly cultivated. Any re-payment of capital during this period, must be viewed upon the attainment of the high result aimed at. I must not be understood to suggest that this long continued effort is of necessity a troubled condition of life. On the contrary, if the emigrant can have the loan of the capital for several years he will no doubt realize his hopes by increasing his capital from 16s. per acre on a farm of 160 acres up to £2 per acre, and be comfortable in his new home whilst he is doing it. But what shall we say of those who are endeavoring to accomplish this result for 320 acres, or even 640 acres. I venture to

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think that the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act are in such cases improperly used even when the legal conditions are observed, and that the land is thus being locked-up in a most undesirable manner.

I have already pointed out how important it is that wages should be earned by this class of settler and brought in to supplement their small capitals. The marked success of the Gordon-Cathcart settlers must be largely traced to their ability to work, and to the facility with which they obtained good employment. This element of success should never be lost sight of, because it shows the impolicy of land—which might be occupied by employers of labour—being uselessly locked-up by men who want employment, and who thereby keep their best friends—their would-be employers—at a distance from them. We recognize the fact that able-bodied settlers, who have a proper acquaintance with farm work, can maintain themselves in comfort on the land, but we also know that when they can supplement their small capital by earning some wages, they make more rapid progress, and secure more comforts. Neither must we lose sight of the many difficulties which arise from families of this class being so scattered, especially in relation to education, medical care, church services, supplies to and from stores. Take the case of the 56 Crofter families spread over 250 square miles, and we can readily understand that even their patience and endurance is often severely taxed in consequence.

We may, however, view the position of emigrants of this class from another stand-point; for I am satisfied that their comfort and prosperity may be materially increased by adopting a modified course of procedure. I feel the greater confidence in recommending such a course, as we have clear evidence of its advantages already existing in Canada. In the village system of the Mennonites, we see the advantage of associated homes, and by adopting the alterations which their experience has shown to be desirable, we have a practical guide for locating workmen under conditions of immediate comfort and progressive prosperity.

VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS.

The first variation I suggest is, that a smaller quantity of land than 160 acres should be taken up by each workman. The quantity of land which he can advantageously work will be determined by the cash at his disposal, and his personal ability for work—conjointly these represent his available capital. As a general rule where £100 has been lent to an emigrant who is an able-bodied agricultural labourer, he will find 40 acres of land abundantly sufficient for him. In such cases the division of the land may be conveniently carried out in the manner indicated in the 16th clause of the Dominion Lands Act. This quantity of land will be found sufficiently large to permit a workman devoting to it any portion of his time, or, if he specially desires it, he can give up all his time to the work. This quantity of land will give him year by year a surplus of farm produce for sale, yielding a profit of from £30 to £50, and it will at the same time enable him to raise young stock for ultimately undertaking the profitable holding of 160 acres of land. In the meantime such a workman may make his family thoroughly comfortable, and he would be steadily becoming more and more prosperous, for whilst he would have quite as much land as he can make use of, he would not be preventing employers of labor settling around him.

The question of house accommodation is the next matter for consideration. In the several settlements already referred to very little of the loan capital has been devoted to building the house. A turf house, or else a log hut, has been generally constructed by the united labour of the family. As a rule such a hut gives very insufficient accommodation for maintaining the decencies of life in the family, and much which we condemn in the housing of the poor in England is reproduced under these settlement schemes. I am therefore bound to recommend some substantial contribution towards the building of the home. In like manner any systematic fencing-in of the lands of these settlements is rarely attempted because of the expense it involves, but no one can doubt that it is most desirable that it should be done. This assistance for house and fencing in the present instance be limited to about £40.

I have already detailed the best example of the expenditure for farm stock bought for working the land upon one of Gordon-Cathcart settlements, but it will be seen that more than only gave a man half a yoke of oxen and half a plough, which many settlers do not know how to make use of, and he has the further difficulty of not getting these until late in the season. I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the emigrant if, in systematically organising the settlement, arrangements were made for ploughage and sowing 10 or 15 acres of his land by contract in advance of his arrival. A cow, a calf, a pig, and some poultry might also be secured by the time he reached his land, and this expenditure in farm stock and crop would place him in a position of moderate comfort and he would be able, without delay, to go up in the time for employment elsewhere. His live stock and crops would then yield food for his family from the time of his arrival, and the surplus produce of the land at his first harvest might be advantageously expended in purchasing additional stock for his farm stock.

The general effect for each family upon this plan would be—

Expenditure on bringing the family to the land	£25
Expenditure for house and furniture	40
Balance of loan and live stock	35
	<hr/>
	£100
	<hr/>

During the first year the emigrant would only be required to pay interest on the loan, which would represent about half a day's work in each week, but a fair start having been secured for him in the manner proposed, the amount interest and principal for the entire year could be easily repaid out of the £30 to £50 profits of the year's crop. These subsequent payments would provide for the annual payments, meantime the workman would be increasingly prosperous on his small farm, and within five years his land and house would be easily repaid. It may be said that the object of this reduction in the extent of land that it interferes with the present means of securing 4000 upon the land. No practical difficulty, however, exists, for any portion of the advance which cannot be secured upon the land may be separately secured upon the stock, crop and buildings. But the advantages of the plan are many and great. The emigrant will be promptly and comfortably housed, and the education and medical care of his family can be provided for from the time of his reaching the village settlement. He will also be placed in a very favorable position for meeting the interest on the loan and for its regular repayment, so that it may be used for other to follow him. This regularity in the repayment of the interest and loan, I regard as of the utmost importance, and we ought, therefore, to be most careful that the settlement system which is adopted should favor and prompt of these payments being made with regularity. If a plan is made in such a position that he is constantly anxious to invest his profits in the settlement which he usually needs, we thereby tend to him to become irregular in his repayments of his loan and interest, for every payment will be felt to be a substantial deduction from his means.

Beside this group of men who have a capital consisting of 10 to 15 £ and skill, there are others who have only their labor to add them into a better position. For such men, all manner portions of land are most desirable. In fact, the point to be aimed at would be so to divide certain sections of land that men could gradually advance from 1 acre to 10 acres, thence to 40 acres, and onwards to 160 acres. It may be that this could be better done by the owners of landed property rather than by a Government scheme, but I have more confidence in the latter than in the former. In either case it need not involve any loss, but it may actually be a source of profit to the landowner, whilst being of immense advantage to men who have no capital to commence with. These men form a class quite distinct from those who have been assisted by loans. They claim consideration, because at present they are compelled to go without fuel, or else take up far more than they want, thereby looking up land from men of capital who would make a good

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use of it. Whilst on the one hand it is most undesirable that land should be so largely held by these men it is of the utmost importance that they should have some land. By the possession of land every labourer would be able to make provision for advancing years, and be able to secure the necessities and comforts of life in old age without being dependent upon any one. To accomplish this object a ladder is needed, by which men can advance step by step from having very small farms to larger holdings of land, just as their powers increase for using them advantageously.

Village settlements capable of meeting these varied requirements will be most successful if they are dotted about the country amongst farms held by men of capital. They should not be grouped closely together. In fact these villages might well be made the centres of a properly organized occupation of the land, such as I have prepared plans* for, in which employers may be grouped around villages of prosperous, well-to-do workmen. The arrangements of these village settlements will be largely determined by local requirements, which cannot be dealt with in detail on this occasion. There are, however, certain important requirements which should be provided, besides the land required for each villager. Within these village settlements there should be a village green, as nearly central as possible, which should be permanently reserved for public uses, such as the erection of schools, churches, and for like purposes. Arrangements such as these would also enable a workman not only to engage in farm work, but if he had any other trade he could often utilize this with advantage. I remember meeting on the open prairie an assisted settler, who had been a blacksmith before he went upon the land, and he expressed to me his regret at being located eight or ten miles away from any regularly settled land. Under other circumstances he would have earned many a pound for himself, and have been specially useful to farmers around him. Village settlements, such as I propose, would secure for a prudently selected emigrant workman a comfortable and happy home, with steady employment, education and medical care for his family, opportunities for Sunday services, the advantages of association with friends, and the further convenience of having stores near at hand for the purchase and sale of food supplies and other necessaries, and last, but not least, his land would give him a reliable and plentiful supply of food food for his family.

ORGANIZED SYSTEMS OF SETTLEMENT.

I have already made reference to the desirability of land being occupied by men of capital, and under more organized systems of settlement. Many and great advantages would result from the adoption of prudently concerted arrangements. Much of the objection which is felt against emigration may be traced to the breaking up of old associations, which might be largely avoided if groups of friends were located near to each other. Instead of a man emigrating alone, there is no reason why he should not make himself one of a group having kindred requirements, and who would establish an agreeable association amongst themselves when they reach a new colony. As it is we too often see a settler writhing about under the conflicting advice of interested persons, until some purely accidental circumstance induces him to secure a certain section of land, and often without a friend to help him he prepares himself for "roughing it." It is probable that he then sets himself to work to get a log hut built, and through his entire ignorance of the district he usually pays two or three times as much as he need have done. After all he secures accommodation remarkably suited for the so-called process of "roughing it." Having secured a miserable residence, with equal want of forethought he then seeks for a water supply, and a failure in the first attempt is frequent, sometimes also in the second trial, a very fitting introduction to a bad system of domestic arrangements.

*One of these plans is given on the back of the Map at the commencement

It may be useful to render something of the bush life, and for this purpose I will take a typical example of a hut which I visited in one of my prairie drives. This hut, it belonged to two young men of good English families, who had sailed from their land about four months before the time of my visit. The logs of which the walls were built had been placed one upon another in the usual manner, so as to enclose 12 ft. x 16 ft. and the crevices between the logs had been filled with mud plaster, which retained much of its original colour. Projecting inwards from the roof, the eaves of the hut were two raised floors which formed the sleeping spaces, and between these there was an intervening space of about 4 ft. in width, through which a person could be had to either of their beds of dry grass. A cooking stove occupied the centre of the hut, and the various pots and pans were found in the condition in which they were left after repeated previous duties. Two guns, and the clothing of the two young men were lying about on the walls in great disorder. The gentlemen themselves, fresh from their ramblings in the bush, started on a moment when we had ascended their friends at home should be surprised to have inspected the hut. We were asked to smoke, with tobacco, we had seen so much of the ordinary arrangements to do so, and they joined in the partaking of the luncheon supplies we had taken with us. They were full of hope and joy, they were working hard and successfully; but what parent could but sympathize with the painful experience of this so-called "roughing it?" It is really these young men had no drive to the nearest town, and stay a few days to get properly cooked food, after which they would return to work again bringing with them a fresh store of provisions. Other young men, when they came to the towns under similar circumstances are often tempted to stay too long, and spend more money than they can spare. Who can be surprised at that? We must admire their kind and prudent forbearance; but we must bear in mind that the world has never seen their own want of care and good judgment. The true cause of the difficulty is clearly recognized and how the evils will be avoided, for they are absolutely unnecessary.

I could now refrain from saying how warmly their lady friends at home would have criticised their wretched food and arrangements, and would have found abundant evidence to illustrate the truth of that general law which teaches us "It is not good for man to be alone." In my view, however, he asks—Ought women accustomed to the ordinary conditions of life to be induced to live under such conditions? Certainly not, and the remedy consists in avoiding those conditions, which are equally cruel for women and for men. Once let decent and reasonable conditions of life be sought, and a man will soon find that the comforts of home make him better able to make his daily duties with increasing satisfaction and success. The remedy of this difficulty lies in the direction of facilitating the supply of proper houses, so that if a young man enters upon the occupation of land, before other circumstances permit of his marriage, he may at any rate be able to have a married labourer residing in his house, whose wife can see that his house is kept in decent order, and that proper care is taken in the preparation of his food.

I met with a happy illustration of a better system of life in the case of a bachelor who adopted a very prudent and successful policy. He contracted with a good tradesman to put up a comfortable framed house after a proper supply of water had been found. A married workman—who had long been in his father's employment in England—subsequently resided in one portion of his house, and the whole of the arrangements constituted a scene of comfort. It formed a very striking contrast which left no doubt on my mind as to the plan which is best calculated to reward a man's industry and prosperity. I was much interested in the various details given to me of his bachelor life. His farm, poultry yard and garden produced a good variety of food. As soon as he had no difficulty in securing, for moderate compensation, a good the labourers to bring him a supply from time to time, and as the flesh was kept frozen he had no necessity for hastening its sale. Prairie fowl and wild ducks he shot and purchased in considerable

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numbers early in the winter. He also obtained fish from a neighboring lake, and so of these were kept frozen until they were required for use. His home was thoroughly comfortable and well appointed, and worthy of being rendered still more complete. This winter, 1884-5, he visits his friends in the old country for the purpose of bringing a bride back with him to share as bright a colonial home as she could well desire, whilst his own success in business has been most satisfactory. Domestic arrangements such as these bring credit to a district, and induce others to come and enjoy similar happiness and prosperity. The miserable log-hut system of bachelor life, on the other hand, brings discredit, for many a young man having capital gets into bad habits of life and fails to secure a success; he then returns to his native land and furiously condemns the country in which he made his mistakes. The opponents of Canada know full well how to parade such facts to her disadvantage, and those who are jealous for her honor can only look upon these wretched instances of "roughing it" as necessary evils, and not as a crime. It may be said that there are good and comfortable log-huts to be found, in which a reasonable provision is made for the comfort and decency of life. This is certainly admitted; but these points of character obviously remove them from those one-room huts I have made reference to, and which are only too well calculated to degrade and ruin many worthy young fellows, of whom their mother country is proud, and toward whom the eyes of many are hopefully turned.

In order that Emigration may be carried out with comfort and assurance, it should not be left to shape itself, as it were, by accident. The Government Emigration Agents and Land Guides, I have before spoken of in terms of well-earned commendation. They discharge their respective duties admirably, but something more is needed than comes within the sphere of their duties. To secure the fullest success to emigrants, systematic arrangements are necessary, which shall locate workmen near to the employers of labor, and shall be so arranged as to overcome the distance of the general conveniences required for the comfort of home life, and the solution of land, when things are necessary besides choosing a good soil, and who would seek his position in a new and not only profitable to himself, but also, available for his family, and well calculated to advance their well-being, must select his land with due consideration to the surrounding circumstances. I would recommend that a Village Settlements, such as I have already described, should be made the center of a properly organized system. In this village, workmen, tradesmen, storekeepers, schools, church services, medical requirements, could be arranged for. Around the village, farms of various sizes may be grouped. It may very truly be said that these conveniences are provided around most of our railway stations. But we have now to deal with lands which are 5, 10, 15 or more miles off, and these are the parts on which regular settlements become more than ever necessary, and particularly advantageous.

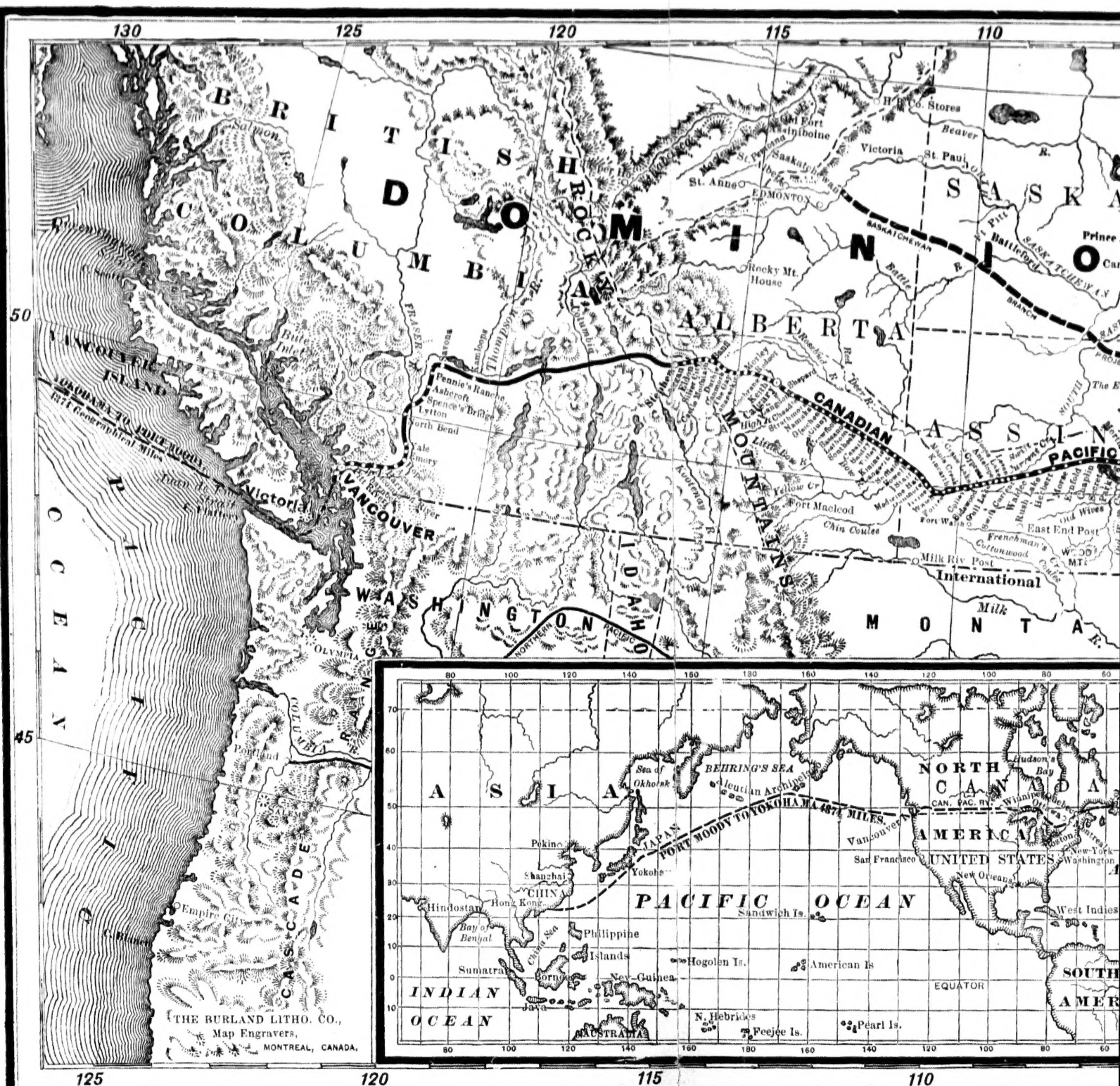
We must also remember that emigrants who intend to take up lands for tillage purposes may be very generally divided into two groups. We find some who would willingly pay for proper houses and farm shedding being put up, if they knew how to proceed safely with their work; and there are others who have no money to spare for the purpose. Feeling the immense importance of assistance being rendered to these groups of emigrants, I have opened up communications with the object of removing some of the existing difficulties, and I am greatly encouraged to anticipate a satisfactory result. I have, in fact, already secured important promises of help which, when more complete, will be duly notified to the public. During my recent visit to Canada, I have been more than ever convinced of the importance of further assistance being given to the more wealthy class of emigrants, and especially young men having capital at their command, who desire to find a safe and reliable course in making their investments. When the requirements are provided—and I know that the Dominion Government are giving to this matter their best consideration—then we shall find the inflow of wealth will be greatly encouraged. We shall also

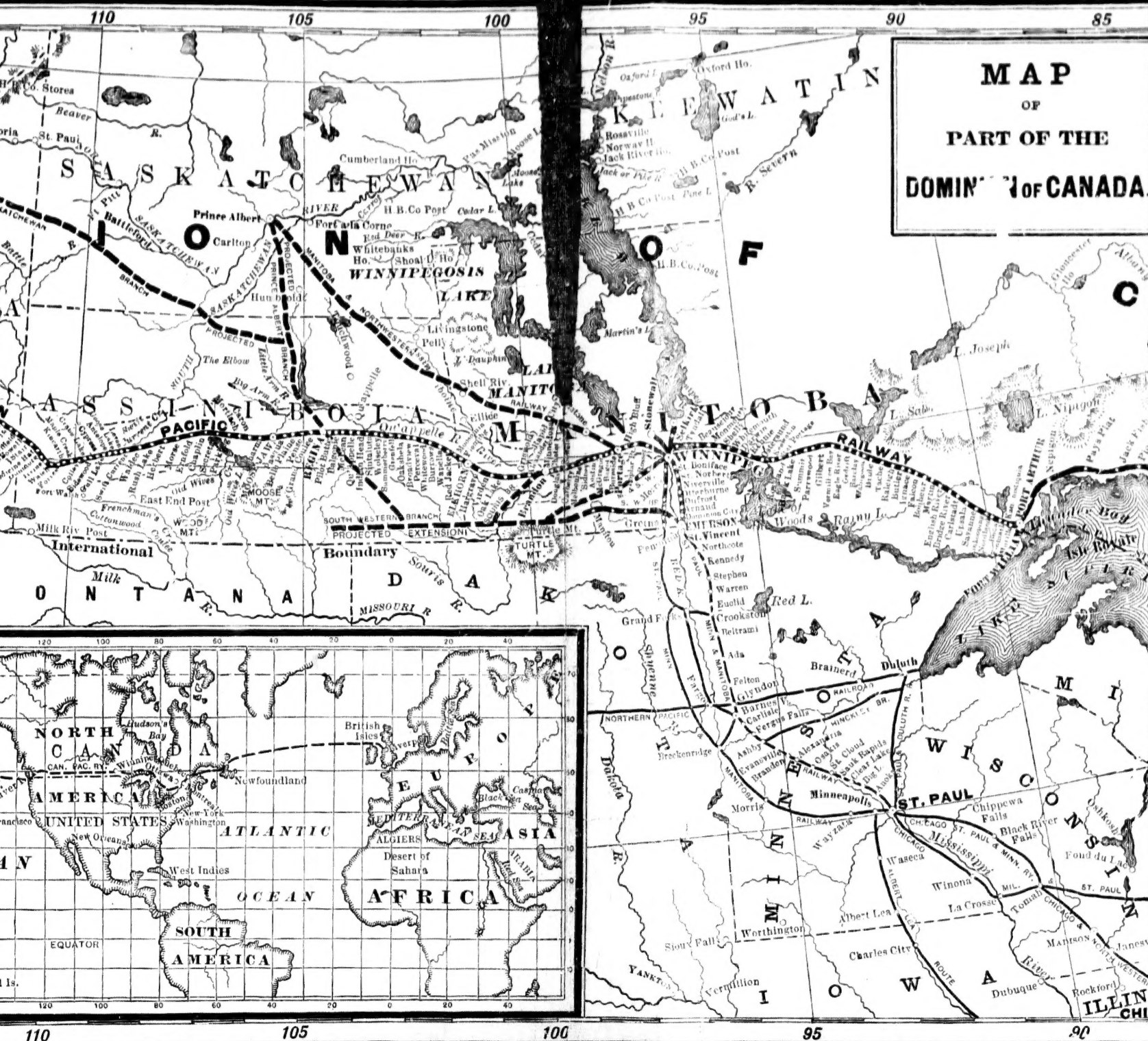
have organized groups of our upper middle class forming concerted settlements in Canada, securing, thereby, a transfer of friendly associations to new scenes and amidst conditions of prosperity. Emigration thus conducted will carry the joys of home into a country in which that happiness will be brightened and rendered more permanent. For the attainment of these objects I shall continue to labour, and if I can, in any way, assist either capitalists or workmen into more prosperous conditions of settlement, then I shall feel that my second visit to Canada has not been in vain. The more I see of Canada, the more highly I appreciate the great inducements she offers, both to capital and to labor, and the more highly do I prize the true and genuine kindness and courtesy which Canadians are so ready to bestow.

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A VILLAGE FOR WORKMEN

SURROUNDED BY FARMS OCCUPIED BY EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR





MAP
OF
PART OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

The map shows the Great Lakes region and surrounding areas. Key features include:

- Geographical Features:** The Great Lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) and the St. Lawrence River. The map also shows the Canadian border and the U.S. border.
- Major Cities:** Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, and Ottawa are prominently labeled. Other cities include St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Rochester.
- Waterways:** The St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, and Lake Superior are shown. The map also includes the Niagara River and the Detroit River.
- Infrastructure:** The map shows a network of railroads and canals, including the Erie Canal and the Welland Canal.
- Scale and Orientation:** The map includes a scale bar at the bottom and is oriented with North at the top.

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Table of Comparative Distances.

Geographical
Notes.
Main Line — Montreal to Port Moody.
All Rail Routes (under construction). — 2,520

- From New York to Port Moody, via
Rockville and Can. Pacific R'y. . . . 2,746
- From New York to San Francisco, via
Central and Union Pacific Railways,
and shortest connecting lines through
the United States. . . . 2,896
- From Liverpool to New York. . . . 2,986
- From Liverpool to Port Moody, via
Montreal and Can. Pac. R'y. . . . 6,166
- From Liverpool to San Francisco, via
shortest connecting lines in the U. S. . . 5,899
- From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan),
via Montreal and Can. Pac. R'y. . . . 9,546
- From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan),
via New York and S. Francisco. . . 10,426

The distances, via the Canadian Pacific
Railway, are by the Rail and
Lake Route.